#### PROVED TO BRITISH

That the Simple Transvaaler is a Foo Worthy of Their Best Attack and Most Skilled Defense-Adepts in Strategy, Brave as the Bravest, and Skilled Marksmen, They Have Opened the Eyes of the World.

Douglas Story, Editor of the Late Bosr Newspaper, The Standard and Diggers' News, in The London Mail: Is the Boer a first-class fighting man?

He has yielded to a superior inteligence and, perhaps, a deeper determi-nation at Glencoe and Ellandslaagte but in no engagement has he proved himself a contemptible foe in courage or in tactics. Nor would we British have it otherwise. It is no part of the Beltish character to depreciate an en emy, and, for their very stubbornness in opposing us we to-day acclaim the Zulus, the Afghans, the Afridis, and the Dervishes as first-class fighting men. Has the Boer likewise earned, a right to a place among the former worthy of our highest skill and most exalted courage?

The strength of the Boer forces is an unknown quantity. Shortly before the outbreak of hostilities I received a cable giving the Field Cornets' returns at 52,000 men capable of bearing arms. At the time, this was received by the British press as an exaggerated estimate, and it was only after careful calculation, and after consultation with the mea best able to form an opinion, that I accepted its approximate accuracy have proved that it was within the mark.

Three years ago the Transvaal under sucretary for foreign affairs assured me that the Eoer strength was 34,000 men armed with rifles. Dr. Leyds's more recent estimate is 35,000 burghers. The number and strength of the camman does now in the field prove that the British ante-war calculations greatly To-day undervalued the Boer force. there cannot be less than 60,000 men in arms-no mean army of sharpshooters

I use the word shapshooter with in-tention. The idea has gone abroad that the Boer can no longer shoot straight; but this applied to the bulk of the

burghers is a fallacy.
Uitlander critics—and published com ment has been almost wholly confined to these-have judged the Boer race from the weaklings who have drifted into Johannesburg and the camps along the Rand. But these are no more representative of the nation than the Hooligans of Blackfriars and Lamboth are typical of the great mass of the people throughout the length and breadth of England.

It needs a Selons, who has hunted by day with them and lain by the camp fire alongside them at night, to speak with authority of the Boers who are now opposing Great Britain on the borders of the Transvaal. The police is the last resort of the indigent Trans-vaaler, and the Johannesburg Zarp is -alike in courage and in moralityevery way comparable to Wellington's Peninsular soldier. From them the Ultianders have judged the race

But the great mass of the nation is to-day, as in 1880, a people of simple habits-gazing wide-mouthed at train and fearing the wrath of God in chastisement for a street lamp or a tel ephone. One sees them upon the weldt, tripping lankily on shaggy South African ponies, caring naught for any-thing beyond their sheep, and acknowledging no authority save God's, the Veld Kornet's, and the Predikant's.

There are the men on whom the de fense of the republic has devolved, and the British forces have yet to measure strength with them in the field. Gen. Joubert is not devoid of a Moltke-like indifference to human sacrifice where Slim Piet is careful to offer only such lives as he can best spare. These lay in the Johannesburg contingent-the weedy Boers bivouncked alengside from the Fordsburg slums-and they were sent to draw the British fire at Elandslaatge.

There was a fitness in this that is not at first apparent. The commando was that most easily spared by Jou-bert, relying upon his back-country burghers for his ultimate support, and was that containing the largest number of townsmen acquainted, colloqui ally at least, with instruments of modern warfare. They alone have stood by their artillery in the campaign.
It is a rule of Zulu warfare for the

young impis to go first into the battle, while the men of the Old Guard stand by and criticise their conduct in the Much of the Boer method has been learned from the savages upor their border. The Johannesburg con-tingent possessed the qualifications o indifferent material and respectful familiarity with the weapons engaged. Hence their place in the van of the Boer attack. Afterward, at Nicholson's Nek and in circumstances better suited to their method of fighting, appear ed the men of the back country—the true Boers of the Transvaal.

The Boer degeneracy has been con fined in great part to the men of the towns; the others are shepherds; hunt-ers, and transport-riders, as in the days of their wars against the Matabele, the Xosas, and the Zulus. Game has grown pitiably less in quantity, but proportionately more difficult to take. I do not find that Boer prowess in the chase has markedly depreciated. The men of the Wakkerstroom District for instance—those nearest to the pres ment of war-take their herds for six months of every year into water. They live there the traditional open life of the Boer, dependent on their guns and woodcraft for their

Some two years ago I was present a a wapenschouwing, at Roodeoppen, in the Heidelberg District, and saw there an exhibition of shooting on the part of the local commando that impressed me with the present-day murkmanship

of the Boer as much as anything I hav read of his prowess in the pas

There was a force of seven hundred Boers mounted on the customary veld ponles, each man with a remount. canvas target was raised a mile distant, and, at the word, the whole commando thundered down upon it, riding loose-reined, guiding with their knees Some three hundred yards from the mark the men threw themselves to the ground, and, in squads of twenty, fired a hasty volley, re-mounted, and rode back to re-form column. The manpenvre was executed as smartly as anything I have seen done by specially trained troops at Bisley or at Aldershot. As they galloped away, only a few tattered ribbons remained fluttering in the breeze. The target was no

In that single evolution lies the whole secret of Boer tactics-rapid advances, accurate volleys at short range, speedy retreats. The retreat is as important as the advance, and therein lies one explanation of the employment of the Johannesburg contingent at Elandslaagte. They were the only troops who could be trusted to remain beside mnon in position on a hill.

In all the engagements since Elandslangte the cannon have been withdrawn as soon as the British advance became definitely apparent. The Boers, freed from the anchorage of their ar-tillery, have pursued their old tactics of rapid retreats from the point of most virufent attack with compensating attacks on flank. In Carleton's case the strategy, aided by the old native trick of stampeding the enemy's horses, proved successful.

To the Boer a position has no importance save as a place to fight from One kopje top is the same as another kopje top, and, if the enemy beset one overmuch, it is wise to remove to an-With eannon this manoeuvre is impossible. Men must stand by guns or lose them. The typical Boer will lose them; and I question if any of the old commandoes will consent to give battle hampered by stationary or

umbersome artillery. The strength of the Boers, then, lies in the back-country commandoes who will engage, maybe in considerable numbers, but who will invariably avoid heavy assault by rapid retreats, fol-lowed by re-formations on the flank of the opposing force. The weakness lies in the inability to co-operate with artillery-not that their commanders do not understand its value, but that the

burghers resent its immobility.

The most serious weakness of the Boer army is the scarcity of its gunners. Already there has been a terri-ble death-rate among the artellerists, and it must be remembered that each vacancy is a permanent vacancy. Joubert can bring up commando after com-mando to take the place of the killed among the mounted infantry, but he has no recruits wherewith to man his depleted guns. Their efficiency is de-pendent upon the lives of the men who have been trained to work them. It is for that reason that the naval contingent has become, of a moment, worth a whole division of reinforcements to General White. The average Boer would as soon stand before the muzzle of a loaded cannon as take charge of it at the breach. It was with the greatest difficulty the native-born members of the Staat's Artillerie were induced of the Starts Artifiers were induced to practice with their guns at Pretoria. At no time have they been fond of their mighty and mysterious arms. In the artillery lies the chief weakness of

The strength of the Boers, on the other hand, lies in the presence at their head of all the old leaders save Nicolans Smit, dead in 1896, and J. H. M. Koch, killed at Elandslaagte. The Boer brain is still intact.

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Morrow's Kid-ne-olds, the scientific kidney remedy and backache cure, is daily gaining favor in Wheeling. No medicine has ever been sold in Wheeling for kidney aliments, backache, nervousness, aleeplessness and general debility, that has gained such popular favor as Morrow's Kid-ne-olds. Charles R. Goetze reports most excellent results from people who have used Kid-ne-olds and says "I will recommend them."

We give you the experience of Mr.

ne-olds and says "I will recomment them."

We give you the experience of Mr. John Snider, who lives at No. 2834 Chapline street, and says: "I was troubled with severe aching pains across the small of my back for some time, and was generally run down: I had no life or ambition, felt listless all the time and had no appetite. I read where Morrow's Kid-ne-ofds would cure such cases and would build up the system generally, and as Charles R. Goetze, the druggist, guaranteed them to do just as recommended or retund the money. I obtained some from him and took them according to directions, and they cured me entirely in a very short time."

and they cured me entirely in a very short time."

Now if Morrow's Kid-ne-olds will do so much for Mr. Snider, why not try it for yourself it annoyed with nervousness, steeplessness and any form of kidney disorders? Kid-ne-olds cost only fifty cents per box and save many bodily aches and pains. They are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, which is the most scientific form of preparing medicine. Kid-ne-olds are put up in wooden boxen which contain enough for about two weeks' treatment and can be procured at Charles R. Goetze's drug store.

drug store.

Descriptive booklet mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

### Died Almost Simultaneously.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 24.-Samuel Wall a promient contractor, died shortly after midnight of consumption. The news of his death was carried to Albert Barnes, his partner in business, who was so affected by it that he was stricken with paralysis, and died a few hours later. Harnes was fifty-five years old and Wall fifty-seven.

HALF the ills that man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdeck Blood Bitters strengthers and tones the stom-ach: makes indigestion impossible,—1.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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# BRAVE ALABAMIAN

Heroism of Sergeant-Major R. W. Walker, Whose Bravery Saved His Comrades.

#### NOT HIS ONLY HEROIC ACT

a Leaky Boat, With Three Treacherous Filipinos, Me Crosses a Message Lake and Delivers a Which Brought Help to His Companions in the Trenches-Should Rank With Hebson.

Mary P. Beaumont in The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: In the account of the battle of Muntiniapa, published in the San Francisco and Nashville papers, where well deserved praise is given a Tennesseean, no mention is made of the hero whose conduct saved the lives of the entire force, which was ambushed, further than "a trusty messenger" was dispatched with a message to Pa-sig to Surry up ammunition and reinforcements." This "trusty messenger" was Richard Wilde Walker, sergeantforcements." major of the First Battalion, Thirty-seventh Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson Walker, of Nashville. Sergeant Walker is an Alabamian by

birth, and was in business in Mississippl when the call came for volunteers but preferring to enlist under the standard of his parents' adopted state, came to Nashville and joined the First Tennessee, re-enlisting in June last in the Thirty-seventh regiment. Sergeant Walker possesses his brav

ery and courage by inheritance, his an cestors having been prominent in all the trying times of our country. On his father's side of the family was General L. P. Walker, who was secre tary of war in Davis's cabinet; Major John J. Walker was a captain in the Creek war; Judge R. W. Walker was in the Confederate senate and afterward on the supreme bench of Alabama. his mother's side was Colonel Benjamin Herndon, a hero of King's Mountain, and Captain John W. Rice, a captain in the Mexican war, showing the fighting blood in his grand-fathers thrice removed on both sides, while Colonel William Lowrie, the youngest colonel in the Confederate army, having been promoted for gallantry at the age of eighteen, was a cousin of this hero of the Philippine war.

When the three companies of the Thirty-seventh received orders on September 12 from Major Swigert to march to Muntinlupa they left Pasig with rations for twenty-four hours and one hundred rounds of ammunition, and embarked on bancas, rowing down the river for several miles. When they reached Laguna de Bay the water was so rough they disembarked and marched up the lake shore for two or three miles, when, encountering a marsh they were forced to take to the ridges.

After a march of four hours, sleep for

a few hours, then march again for seven hours, the "barrio" or outpost of Muntislupa was reached, the town being four miles further on. The "point" (four men who scout in front) had gone shead, and when the column of the Thirty-seventh reached town all the houses were flying white flags, a sure sign that the enemy was not far off.

After a consultation with the "padre' of the town, who informed the major that there had been a small band of in-surgents in the town the night before, but that they had vamoosed that morning, the column started up a big, wide road toward the ridges. A few mo-ments served to show the treachery of the padre. A murderous volley opened on the column, and they rushed for a line of bushes, and, after an unsue cessful attempt to rout the enemy, re-treated into the town. Four men of Company A were missing, and a hos-pital private was shot through the thigh, and a private of Company G shot through the hip.

The companies quickly got into line,

and lay in a ditch four feet deep. The enemy continued to fire, and the sharpshooters were not a hundred yards from the line. One hundred men surrounded by four hundred insurgents, twenty miles from assistance, and a very limited supply of ammunition. Then this "trusty messenger" was selected to make a perilous journey for reinforcements in a small, leaky boat through the lake to a telegraph station, seventeen miles away. Sergeant Walker made the trip in

hours, disguised as a Filipino, four with three Filipino prisoners as rowers So complete was his disguise that before embarking one of his own men came near shooting him, but after leaving shore they were discovered by the natives and a heavy shower of bullets fell around them in the water.

His major writes: "I knew it was risky, but I had to send some one I could trust, and I knew that if it could be done Walker would do it. The wind was so high and the waves so rough that the boat was in danger of being swamped before he got started. His experience was rough, being under heavy fire from the shore, but he got there, after having to knock one of his rowers in the head and having to bail out water with his hat for four hours. I gave him honorable mention in my re port, and he richly deserved it."

Sergeant Walker himself, in writing sergeant Waiser himsel, in writing of his trip, says: "When the enemy from shore opened up on us the bullets hit the water all around us, and the hombres' tried to turn back, but I cocked my pistol, pointed ft at the scoundrel in the stern, and crossing myself, swore I'd shoot him if he didn't go on, and they began to dig, and we were soon out of range. Then my man in the stern informed me that the lake was so rough that he, being the father of many pickaninnies, was afraid to undertake the journey in such a rough sen, and straightway turned the boat's head toward where we had eaten din-ner the day before, the enemy's coun-try. I tried to explain to him that, try. I tried to explain to him that, while I was not the father of many pickaninnies, I knew if he landed me on this particular spot of this inhospitable island I would never have the opportunity of being in his most enviable position. I argued with him for fully a minute without success, and, as I had orders to shoot the man who

I had orders to shoot the man who falled to obey orders, and not wanting

to attract attention of the natives or shore by firing, I crawled to the sterr of the boat and hit him across the head with the butt of my pistol, when he got up and began to paddle, and I heard

othing more from him."

Reports from Lieutenant Cooke a headquarters, where Sergeant Walker arrived and gave his message, stated that when he landed he had a hard ague, and was so wet and exhausted from the strain of balling water out of the boat with his hat for four hours and watching his rowers to preven treachery that until he was warmed and fed he could not make known his errand.

By his heroic conduct he secured as sistance for his comrades-it reaching them at 9 o'clock the same night, who they were reduced to six rounds of ammunition. To my mind Sergeant Walker ranks as a hero with, if not above, Hobson. The latter had sever companions, tried and true; Sergean Walker was alone, save with three treacherous prisoners, in a leaky boat. It is a remarkable coincidence that each of Sergeant Walker's brave deeds during the war (he distinguished himself by crossing the bridge at Manila, thrice with orders, alone under heavy fire, and at another time, with Will Cooper's assistance, saved a comrade from drowning in Manila bay,) should have been over, on, or in the water, evidencing the Viking blood which course through his veins, inherited from his maternal ancestors.

Too little is said of these brave men of to-day who are displaying such he roism in foreign lands. The younger generation should hear and read more of such deeds, that they may know that the days of gallant deeds and brave men are not alone in the past, and that such incidents of heroism as arous their enthusiasm when they read an cient history are being repeated in the present time, that the blood of their Revolutionary ancestors is being evidenced in more ways than in societies for the preservation of such records as those ancestors made. Patriotism, gallantry, and heroism live to-day as strong as in 1776, and the uphotding of the Stars and Stripes is in as heroid hands as those of King's Mountain or Monterey.

#### PENSION AND POSTAL AFFAIRS

Pensions to West Virginians, Penn sylvanians and Ohioans-Postmasters Appointed, New Offices Established and Routes Changed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Two West Virginians have received certifi-cates of pension, David Smith. Cilo, 310 per month; Wilbur F. Thomas, Kearneysville, \$8 per month.

A pension has been granted also to Harry H. Hughes, East Liverpool, Ohio, at the rate of \$50 per month, for disabilities incurred in the war with Spain; to Katharine H. Irvin (widow) Martin's Ferry, Ohio, (civil war), \$8 to Alexander McCay, East Bethlehem, Washington county, Pa. (civil war), \$8. A new postoffice has been established in Fayette county, W. Va., to be known

Ellsworth, in Ritchle county, with Abraham H. Lamm as postmaster. Commissions have been issued postmasters in West Virginia as fol-lows: Lewis L. Jackson, Howell; James G. Watts, Richlands; Zadoc C. White,

as Hypes, with James A. Hypes as

postmaster, also one to be known as

Engle Mills. The exchange by inner registered sacks between Wheeling and Sistersville, W. Va., has been discontinued. Special service from Acorn to Wennie Wirt county, has been discontinued, and the last-named postoffice has been placed under star service on route 16, 776, to be supplied from Elizabeth, the order to take effect January 1, 1900, and continue to June 30, 1901.

The site of the postoffice at Brink, Marion county, on route 16,285, to a point east of former location.

The following changes have been made in star route schedules in West Virginia: Glenwood to Milton-Leave Glenwood Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a. m.; returning, leave Mil-ton same days, 1 p. m., route 18,596. Minnora to Servia-From December 16 supply Lydia at site authorized December 14, route 16,363. Sunhill to Uno-From December 16 supply Uno at site authorized December 14, route 16,641. Erbacon to Boggs-Supply Edwin at site authorized December 4, route 16,-

An order has been issued adding car pay for 4.65, mlles for additional line of railway postal cars authorized November 14 on B. & O. railroad between Benwood store and Wheeling; also car pay for additional railway postal cars Grafton to Bellaire, over part of route from Benwood Junction to Bellaire.

#### SPANISH WAR VETERANS Heading a Movement for a Monument

to General Lawton. LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 24.—A movement has been started among the mem-bers of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, raise a monument in honor of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton number of prominent soldiers through-out the country have interested themout the country have interested them-selves in the movement, and a fund is about to be started under the auspices of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, to be known as the "Henry W. Lawton Memorial Fund."

und." General Willis J. Hulings, of Pennsyl-General Willis J. Hulings, or Pennsylvania, the commander-in-chief; Col. Edwin W. Hine, of New Jersey, the quartermester-general, and W. C. Liller, of Lancaster, the adjutant-general of the association, are mentioned as president, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the movement,

# Abandoned Shaft to be Opened.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Union Coal Company officials at this place have announced that work on the Scott have announced that work on the Scott shaft, which was postponed on account of the coal trade depression two years ago, will be resumed in a few weeks, giving employment to 1,500 men and boys.

ACCIDENTS come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.—2. Bears the Charty The kind You have Always Bought Bignature of Charty Thickney THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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free from the ambiguities and chance of contestability or forfeiture; a pieces of property which will not only protect the future of yourself and family, but will be a merchantable asset without fluctuation in value or danger of loss through your misfortune or negligence?

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